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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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FOR CAREFUL THOUGHT

COMMENT AT RANDOM ON MEN AND THINGS.

Mexican Mobbing and Powers Behind—Washington Wiseacre Slabbing—Lloyd C. Griscom's Claim to Fame—Another Simons' Shriek Dies.

European papers are decidedly better knowers of men than our metropolitan anti-Roosevelt press. While the latter are exploding with delight at what one of them calls "the finale of Roosevelt," and another "Roosevelt in St. Helena," and yet another "corked-up at last," British, French and German papers express the belief that the Colonel is far from being done for. One and all expect to see Roosevelt "bob up serenely and go it again"—and the truth lies with them. Roosevelt corked-up? He'll sooner explode.

Extremely imperfect are the reports from Mexico about the "mobbing of Americans." In order to convey a correct idea of what did happen the reports should have stated the names of the American owners of railroad and mining properties in Mexico who egged on and financed the mob, as a preliminary and preparatory step for the appropriation of Mexican territory now in contemplation by Porfirio Diaz and American capitalists.

A Washington, D. C., wiseacre unwittingly lets the cat out of the bag by reporting that there will be peace and harmony between President Taft and the new Democratic Congress, because, our wiseacre explains, "economic and industrial problems are uppermost to-day. Such problems are essentially non-partisan and non-political in their character. There will be no partisanship between the President and the Democratic Congress." This is a bad break for a wiseacre to make. It will do him no good to hold what amounts to Socialist language. Long and persistently has Socialism preached that Republicans and Democrats are not partisans towards each other in matters economic and industrial, but are like cooing doves in all that appertains to capitalist economics. Our wiseacre has talked out of school in joining the Socialist prognosis that the Democratic party rule will not and can not grind out any but capitalist conditions for the working class. Capitalist conditions spell intensified hardships for Labor.

Governor-elect Dix is said to be "wreathed in smiles." How else should he be? With such eyes as he has and such brains as are behind his eyes, what else can the gentleman read in the election returns but a stupendous endorsement of "long hours and small pay" for his employees?

It is to be hoped that Gov.-elect Baldwin of Connecticut will not relent in his announced purpose of instituting a suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt. The Governor has, in this, a duty to perform to the whole people, a duty more pressing than many other of the many duties connected with his new office. Political blackguardism must be stopped. Men who would not think of uttering a reckless word in the ordinary paths of life are too ready to wink at downright calumny when uttered "in the heat of a political conflict." This is vestige of the country's wild and woolly days. It must stop. Unless stopped such personalities as Roosevelt will break all pale and calumniate habitually. The man has to be dealt with. The sooner the better, before he breaks loose afresh. Gov.-elect Baldwin is the man to set the example.

From Chicago information reaches this office from a pretty well posted source that Gompers's A. F. of L. and the Trautmann-St. John I. W. W. have both put in an application for admission to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels.

As to the A. F. of L., if the news is true, it is a sign of progress. Decision to affiliate with a body that preaches the necessity of Socialist political action, and is mainly composed of Socialist political parties, would mark a decided step forward on the part of a body like the A. F. of L. which, hitherto, has denied the necessity and even advisability of Labor's united political activity, and with whom the very word "Socialism" was tabooed as identical with "partisan politics."

As to the Trautmann-St. John

I. W. W., the information is more doubtful. What is now known as the Trautmann-St. John I. W. W. has consistently and persistently preached, through its organ, *theft* as a means of piecemeal re-vindication, and the striking of the ballot box with an axe, physical force pure and simple—Anarchy, in short. If such a body applies for admission to such another body as the International Socialist Congress the move can be explained only upon the theory that Anarchy is truly anarchic—irrational in conduct as in thought.

Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, should speedily be ranked among great discoverers. What greater discovery than the discovery that "the Republican defeat was due to the deepening popular poverty"? And Mr. Griscom adds: "I'm satisfied." Well he may. The gentleman will have not one meal less so long as the mealeas insist upon turning from his own party only to jump into the camp of the twin-pauperizer, the Democratic party.

A recent reviewer of a work by a Russian politician on political conditions in the United States strings this pearl on his string of praises: "The manner in which the parties work, how they ascertain what the public wants, and how they endeavor to carry the public will into effect, are described concisely but adequately." The true critic would have written: "The manner in which the capitalist parties are controlled by the employing class, how they sound the public for 'issues' which will catch the public's ear and insure success, and how they discard all promises and enforce their own unbridled will after election, are hinted at only vaguely and misleadingly." The latter is fact—the former fairy tale.

Although the figures are not yet all in from Chicago, the figures so far received justify the conclusion that the Chicago Socialist party suffered a further shrinkage. When, last April, Milwaukee was carried by the Social Democracy, the then A. M. Simons—Editor, but Editor no longer, threw a series of prophetic fits of oratory to the refrain—"Chicago next!" Barely eight months have passed, and the answer of Chicago to the Simonian summons is some more shrinkage. Coconut trees won't grow on icebergs; neither can cobblers paint frescoes; nor yet are medicine-men physicians.

The fact that a laboring man, earning less than \$1 a day, and only able to keep his home together by the aid of his son who is paid \$6 a week and his seventeen-year-old daughter who gets \$4.50, should send one of those precious dollars to Democratic State Chairman Hippach to help rivet the chains of wage slavery more securely on himself, should not be taken as evidence of the "depravity of human nature." It is only evidence of the depth of ignorance the capitalist class keeps its victims steeped in, to their own undoing. That wall of ignorance it is the task of the Socialist Labor Party to break through. Campaigns may come, campaigns may go, but the S. L. P. goes on its work of education forever, till wage slavery be abolished.

From Oyster Bay comes word that, while Roosevelt is mum just now, he may have a statement to make later. May have? No "may" about it. Unless the Colonel explode, that statement is sure to come. And it will be followed by many more statements. And, following fast and following faster, the statements will increase in numbers, in vehemence, in wildness—until and including the presidential campaign of 1912 when the statements will shower down upon earth like the stars from a rocket in the air.

Happy must the workingmen feel who voted for Dix. The gentleman's first utterance after election is that he will reduce taxation. He says that the expenditure of \$40,000,000 is extravagant. He is to reduce that to \$34,000,000. Happy "tax-paying" workingmen. They will now keep the \$6,000,000 that they were taxed out of—and never had.

Significant of the "progressiveness" of the Democratic landslide in this city is the information that comes from the Board of Education that there is to be a cut in the school expenses. The study of the German language or some other useful study is to be eliminated. Such is "progress."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

WALL STREET WISER THAN ITS PRESS

With the exceptional exception of the few capitalist papers of the metropolis who supported the Republican candidate for Governor, and thus stood by Roosevelt, all the other bourgeois journals, Democratic and Republican, are beside themselves and delirious with joy at what they please to call "the Waterloo of New Nationalism," the "triumph of Old Nationalism." Wall street knows better—and shows it.

No Principle, bad or good, ever is Waterlooed by indirection. The Waterloo ever is direct. Roosevelt may or may not have received his final knock out—but, if he did, it is he, personally, that was knocked out not "New Nationalism."

Top-Capitalism seized Roosevelt by the collar in this State. It seized him full of wrath knowing that he had, if not actually given the first impulse to Insurgency, at any rate promoted the thing vastly. The strategy of Top-Capitalism was sly. Roosevelt's personality offered handles galore for personal attack. The attack upon him could wrap itself in the mantle of Common Decency, besides the mantle of Democracy. Top-Capitalism sought to kill a Principle by killing the repulsive being who stood up

for the same. The election returns prove that the being may have been killed, but that the Principle stalks rampant, triumphant—and with accompaniments that are ominous.

New Nationalism is Insurgency. It is the latest scheme of Capital to escape the effects of Capital—to wit, the despotism of Top-Capitalism. Had the victory of the Democratic party in New York—behind whose polluted petty-coat Top-Capitalism sought shelter—had that steam-roller rolled over Insurgency everywhere then might Top-Capitalism jubilate. Fact is Insurgency triumphed wherever it had risen. Even worse—fact is Top-Capitalism—even in this State, more so in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio—finds itself in the plight of the horse in the fable which, having allied himself with a man against a lion, found himself after victory ridden by the man: the Democratic party is honey-combed with Insurgency. Still worse—there is an accompaniment to these elections that must leave a decidedly bad taste in the mouth of the Top-Capitalist Class. That accompaniment is the huge Socialist vote that is coming in as the after-clap of the storm.

Making ample allowance for the fact that the bulk of the vote gathered by the Socialist party is not Socialist, and will not stick; granted all that may be claimed on the score of disaffected voters, confused by the din of old partisanship, ever being ready to cast a "complimentary vote" for a minor party with which they may not at all be in sympathy; granting all that, and making allowance for all that, still the fact remains that these "wild" voters chose not, say, the Prohibition party, but chose a party that flew the Socialist colors. The marked increase in the vote of even the Socialist Labor Party, a Party of vastly more pronounced and thorough-paced revolutionary posture, underscores the point. Slyness, manœuvre, will not do the trick in great national issues.

No wonder Wall street shivers. Stocks are breaking and started breaking immediately after election, and the "rallies" are "weak," and followed only by heavier breaks.

Vaunt wiser than its press, which pronounces New Nationalism dead, Wall street sees the storm gathering and is in no jubilant mood.

we revoke the school law or the child-labor law, ordinary humanity compels us to feed the poor school children now deprived of food by these laws. Which shall it be?

His brutal and insulting remarks on education are made in these words:

"Is universal education really a National necessity? The question is not outside of the sphere of medicine, but in the middle of it. Anatomy and psychology have already proved that quite a percentage of the poor are not possessed of sufficient intelligence to comprehend more than the three elements—reading, writing and arithmetic—and mighty little of them. In the types are the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who never use even these elements. If we can only make up our mind that it is a waste of time and money to try to educate them, then perhaps it will be possible to let them go to work.

"We must realize that even unwhole-some work of the well fed may not be as injurious as the present starving idleness.

"A healthy well fed but densely ignorant workman is a better National asset than the educated defective now seen. We hear less and less of the foolish assertions of the pedagogues that education improves citizenship and morals. So perhaps we had better ease up a bit on compulsory education first, then on the child-labor laws."

Union Row Over Jobs.

A general strike in the building trades is now threatened over the old controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers as to which union should have the right to set hollow metal doors and windows. Several years ago the question was referred to an arbitration committee representing both unions and the employers, with Mayor Gaynor, then Justice Gaynor, as umpire.

Gaynor decided in favor of the carpenters, but recently the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers began ordering strikes, and other trades struck in sympathy.

In Winona City the Party received 301, while the Public Ownership party, as the S. L. P. is called in this state, polled only 31.

In one district the Socialist Labor Party beat the Democrats by one vote, and ran only 27 behind the Republican candidate.

At this rate Minnesota promises to become the banner state for the S. L. P. The above figures are not yet official, but are very near right.

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THE S. L. P. VOTE

RETURNS SHOW DOUBLING ALL THROUGH COUNTRY.

Minnesota Easily Banner State in Spite did Increase—Chicago Pulls up Fine—Ohio Strides Ahead, Columbus Out doing Itself—Buffalo Right up with Gains—Rhode Island's Proud Showing

Minneapolis, November 11—I telegraphed on Wednesday, November 9, that 1,200 votes were cast for the S. L. P. ticket in Minneapolis. I could not obtain the vote in St. Paul, but unofficial reports indicate a big S. L. P. vote in that city also. In Minneapolis they have the voting machines; that is why the Socialist Labor vote was easily obtained in St. Paul the ballot, not the machine is used and it will take a couple of days more to get full returns.

If the same percentage for the S. L. P. ticket is maintained throughout the state as in the city of Minneapolis, the S. L. P. vote would reach nearly 4,000 in the state. To secure official standing only 2,500 votes are needed.

The comrades are active building up the party organization. At a meeting of Section St. Paul last night three new members were elected to membership in the S. L. P. and subscriptions to *The People* were secured.

R. Katz.

Cook County, Ill., Gives 1,000.

Chicago, November 13.—The latest police reports for Cook County, Ill., give the candidate of the S. L. P., Gust Larson, for State Treasurer, 1,000. This is the complete returns. The state report cannot be reached as yet.

Winona Gives 302.

Winona, Minn., November 9.—The Socialist Labor Party's vigorous revolutionary campaign in this district was rewarded by an unprecedented growth in the vote.

In Winona City the Party received 301, while the Public Ownership party, as the S. P. is called in this state, polled only 31.

In one district the Socialist Labor Party beat the Democrats by one vote, and ran only 27 behind the Republican candidate.

At this rate Minnesota promises to become the banner state for the S. L. P. The above figures are not yet official, but are very near right.

M. A. Goltz.

Buffalo Quadruples.

Buffalo, November 11.—The Socialist Labor Party vote nearly quadrupled here. The "Buffalo Express" reports that the city clerk's tally sheets give the S. L. P. 713, against 182 in the last State campaign. The Socialist party has 2,407, against 776 two years ago.

The "Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung" learned that the total Socialist Labor Party vote in Rochester is 180, an increase over two years ago.

B. Reinstein

Good for Cleveland S. L. P.!

Cleveland, O., November 10.—The S. L. P. of Cleveland, O. (Cuyahoga County), has more than doubled its big vote of 1908. The S. P. with all its boasted "big membership" and "practical" policy has only a ridiculously small gain to report. These are the figures, giving the complete returns: S. L. P. candidate for Governor, (1908) 233, (1910) 538, gain 305; S. P. candidate for Governor, (1908) 4,818; (1910) 5,308; gain 490.

The S. P., in comparison with the S. L. P.'s gain, should have polled at least 9,700 votes instead of its 5,308.

In Canton in 9 precincts out of 38, the head of the S. L. P. ticket got 31 straight votes as against 25 in the whole city in 1908.

Columbus Sends Vote Way up.

Columbus, O., November 11.—The S. L. P. in the county polled the largest vote in its history here, a period of thirteen years' struggle. There was no local ticket. The candidates on the State ticket as reported by the daily papers are: Governor, Mailey, 424; for Lieutenant-Governor, Juergens, 433; Secretary, Fox, 436. This is fifteen times more than four years ago and nearly four times more than four years ago when the S. L. P. polled 137 votes.

(Continued on page two.)

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Until the workers know Socialism, they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.

MEETINGS FOR FEDORENKO

FROM PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC COAST
THEY STRETCH.

Seattle, Wash., and Paterson, N. J., Unite to Help Free Persecuted Russian Refugee—Abrogation of Iniquitous Extradition Treaty Demanded—Set Victim Free at Once, the Cry.

Seattle, Wash., November 7.—The Political Refugee Defense League of Seattle held a protest meeting to liberate Savva Fedorenko from the clutches of the Czar.

The hall was well filled, and speeches were delivered in Russian, Lettish and English. Tarass and Sholokhov spoke in Russian, H. Krokius in Lettish, and August Gillhaus in English. Gillhaus outlined the causes which led up to the arrest of Fedorenko, and showed the connection between the Russian capitalist class and the capitalist class of America. He called upon all of his hearers to do their utmost for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States government and Russia, a treaty which the industrial kings of the two nations took an active part in adopting.

Gillhaus also called upon the organizations represented to continue the League until such time as Fedorenko leaves the prison gates behind him, and walks forth a free man.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"To the Hon. Wilfred Laurier,
Premier of Canada.

"Whereas, We, the citizens of Seattle, in mass meeting assembled, hold that the right of asylum is a fundamental principle of English and American government; and

"Whereas, It has ever been the principle of England and America to afford asylum to the oppressed of every nation; and

"Whereas, Savva Fedorenko is a political refugee from Russia; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, as liberty-loving Americans, request the Canadian government to revoke the order of Judge Mathers that Savva Fedorenko be returned to the Russian Czar; and be it further

"Resolved, That we request that Savva Fedorenko be given his liberty immediately.

"Chas. Pierson, Chairman,
"August Gillhaus, Secretary.

"Seattle, Wash., U. S. A., Nov. 6, 1910."

The S. P. and the so-called I. W. W. were invited to send delegates to the conference for the formation of the Refugee League, but failed to do so, giving no reason why they did not take part.

A. G.

Paterson's Good Work.

Paterson, N. J., November 10.—A mass meeting was held in this city on Thursday evening at Turn Hall to protest against the extradition of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian political refugee.

The meeting was under the auspices of the local Political Refugee League, and five hundred persons were present. Simon Pollock, of counsel in the famous Pouren case, was the principal speaker, he speaking in English and Jewish. The editor of "Il Proletario," of New York, made a good address in Italian. A local Polish speaker, A. Bignowski, spoke in his own language. All were generously applauded.

Eighteen dollars were collected for the defense of Fedorenko, and the following resolution was adopted with a loud and unanimous "Aye!"

"Whereas, Savva Fedorenko, fleeing from the vengeance of the Russian Autocracy on account of his belief in political freedom, took refuge in America, and,

"Whereas, The American continent has always been a refuge for progressives fleeing from the reactionary governments of the Old World, and

"Whereas, The said Savva Fedorenko has been arrested in Canada at the behest of the secret agents of the Czar and has been sentenced to extradition by the Canadian courts; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the people of Paterson N. J., assembled in mass protest meeting in Turn Hall, November 10, 1910, that this unwarranted seizure in America of a 'struggler' for liberty, be unconditionally condemned; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to free Fedorenko and to secure the right of political asylum in America for our persecuted foreign brothers."

R. H. P.

Craft Unions to Draft a Bill.

Newark, November 14.—At a conference of craft union representatives held yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, a committee of seven was appointed to draw up an employers' liability and compensation bill for submission to the State Legislature.

THE S. L. P. VOTE.

(Continued from page one.)

Rhode Island's Fine Poll.

Providence, R. I., November 10.—In this city Thomas Herrick, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 628 votes. Two years ago the S. L. P. had 280.

Bridgeport's Nice Vote.

Bridgeport, Conn., November 11.—This city gives Fellermann, S. L. P., the nice total of 224 votes. Two years ago the vote was 107. In Rockville Fellermann got 26.

The Vote in Massachusetts.

Worcester, Mass., November 10.—Morris E. Rutherford, head of the S. L. P. ticket received 302 votes in Worcester County; in Lynn, Rutherford got 170.

Pittsfield, Mass., November 11.—The S. L. P. here made a fine showing in the elections. Rutherford, candidate for Governor, received 80 votes. In Malden Rutherford got 42 votes, and in Attleboro, he polled 14 votes.

Doubles in Schenectady.

Schenectady, N. Y., November 12.—The S. L. P. here polled 265 votes in the county. In 1908 the vote was 134. M. S.

Utica Doubles Vote.

Utica, N. Y., November 11.—F. E. Paschonno received 118 votes in this city. Two years ago the S. L. P. had 55 votes. In Yonkers the S. L. P. candidate for Governor received 46 votes.

Other Returns in New York State.

The vote for the Socialist Labor Party in other places in the State was Troy, 81; Cayuga County, 118; Chautauque County, 227; Port Jervis, 7; Deer Park, 2.

In New York.

Wellesville, N. Y., November 14.—Paschonno, S. L. P., received 26 votes in Allegany County. In Mt. Vernon, Paschonno got 8 votes.

Good Gains in Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., November 10.—John C. Butterworth, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 120 votes in Elizabeth; in 1908 the S. L. P. had 50. In the county (Union) the S. L. P. had 142, this is without the total from Plainfield.

Vote in Blair Co., Penna.

Juniata, Pa., November 14.—The votes in Blair County were 17 for Anton on the Industrialist ticket, the name which the S. L. P. adopted because the S. P. prevented it in the courts from using its own name. W. H. Thomas for Lieutenant-Governor received 30, and Erwin, Secretary of Internal Affairs got 78.

New Britain, Conn., Gives 76.

New Britain, Conn., November 14.—The S. L. P. vote for Governor here was 76. The S. P. never expected it would be as much as that, and one S. P. voter told us he was sorry he had voted that ticket instead of the S. L. P.'s.

West Hoboken Increases.

West Hoboken, N. J., November 13.—The Socialist Labor vote in this town also increased, practically doubling over last year. For Governor Butterworth, S. L. P., got 80 votes; last year we had 44.

in Westbrook, Conn., for Fellermann. Westbrook, Conn., November 10.—This town gives Fellermann, S. L. P., 2 votes.

Weehawken Doubles.

Weehawken, N. J., November 14.—In this town 16 votes were cast for the S. L. P.; last year there were 7.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

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Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

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GROWTH OF INVENTIONS

NOT ONE MAN, BUT THE PROGRESSIVE MIND OF THE RACE EVOLVES THEM.

As Socialist propagandists we are often asked—What will be the status and reward of the inventor under the Socialist regime? In asking this question it is assumed (1) That under the capitalist system the inventor receives his due reward in honor and payment, and (2) That the inventions are made by the individual, apart from and without the aid of society.

Neither of these assumptions have any foundations in fact. Let us take the second part of the proposition first. It may be laid down as an irrefutable truth that every invention is conditioned by previously existing inventions, without which society it could not be. Even the inventive faculty in the individual is developed in and through the community. Before proceeding further with our argument, it may, perhaps, be as well to point out that Charles Darwin propounded the theory of evolution in biology, Karl Marx in economics, and Herbert Spencer in "universal" evolution. Everything is progressing from the simple to the complex, from the imperfect to the perfect, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. This "law," then, applies to all inventions and discoveries of man, from the simple pin to the flying machine. Let us take a concrete case—the locomotive. This, we are taught, was invented by Stephenson. Yet Stephenson did nothing of the kind. In fact, Stephenson's individual share in the invention of the locomotive is, on analysis, infinitesimal. It was being evolved hundreds of years before Stephenson was born.

It is not known who actually conceived the ideas of railways, though we find mention of them in earlier centuries. A James Gray, of Nottingham, having seen a tramway, which connected the mouth of a colliery with the shipping wharf, said to the engineer in charge of the line: "Why are not these tramroads laid down all over England, so as to supersede our common roads, and the steam engine employed to convey goods and passengers along them so as to supersede horse power?"

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth there was the same activity regarding locomotives as there is at the present time in airships. In 1781—the year of Stephenson's birth—Erasmus Darwin (grandfather of the famous Charles Darwin), in his work "Botanic Garden" wrote the following:

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered Steam, afar
Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car,
Or on slow waving wings expanded bear
The Flying Chariot through the air."

It is claimed that the first steam locomotive engine which carried passengers was planned by one Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a native of Lorraine. In 1769 he constructed, at public expense, a steam-propelled carriage to run on common roads. It was mounted on three wheels only; the front one being the driving-wheel. It carried four passengers and travelled a little over two miles an hour. The following year, however, he built another, with which he made several successful trials in the public streets, and was rewarded with a pension by the government.

This may seem an astounding statement to make; nevertheless, on due reflection it will be found to be correct.

From our investigation, then, we find that Stephenson's share in the realization of the locomotive is reduced almost to vanishing point—being, as it were, on the last analysis "microscopic"—that it is not the product of an individual, or a hundred individuals, but a social product; being the outcome of the combined genius of millions of men who have lived through thousands of generations, finally becoming of practical service to mankind through the genius of George Stephenson, owing to the improvements he introduced into its construction. Nor did its evolution stop here; as there is no more comparison between the railway engine of to-day and that built by Stephenson than there is between the "velocipede" and the pneumatic cycle.

This in no way lessens the credit and honor due to Stephenson; or any other benefactor of humanity. But let it be definitely understood that these conclusions apply, not only to the locomotive, but also to all inventions and discoveries in art, science and literature ever achieved by man. All the great thinkers the world has known are driven to form the same conclusion.

Take, for instance, Herbert Spencer, the arch-individualist, and see what he has to admit, in "Genesis of Science": "Without further argument, it will, we think, be admitted that the sciences are none of them separately evolved, are none of them independent, either logically or historically, but all of them have, in a greater or less degree, required aid and reciprocated it."

to open and close certain valves on the steam engine at stated intervals, and who, to escape the monotony of his toil, contrived, by means of bits of string, to make certain parts of the engine open and close the valves at proper intervals. This extraordinary feat he actually accomplished, "thus for the first time rendering the steam engine a piece of mechanism self-acting."

A story is told about this Cock Boy that one day his foreman, on passing through the yard of the works, found young Humphrey playing marbles with some other boys, and on passing into the engine-house saw the contrivance above described. He immediately discharged the boy for neglect of duty. And then at once set to work to perfect the boy's idea, and eventually took out a patent for it. Whether this story is true or not, it is well known that many discoverers in mechanical and other sciences are robbed of their ideas in this fashion.

We have only mentioned a few of the men who helped to make it possible for Stephenson to construct the "Rocket." Yet there are hundreds, indeed thousands, who have lived in different parts of the world who have added their quota. And so we may gradually trace its origin back to the Aeopilus or Ball of Aeolus, invented in the third century before the Christian era by Hero of Alexandria. It is described as a "scientific toy," in which its inventor "contrived not only to employ steam for the first time as motive power, but so to apply it, even sportively, as to produce at the very outset what was virtually the crowning achievement of the perfection of the steam engine twenty centuries afterwards—the revolutionary movement."

Thus we begin to see that Stephenson's share in the production of the locomotive is travelling more and more backward in our perspective. Yet it will have to recede further by the time we have ended our inquiry. To proceed then—did Stephenson invent or discover the following: Coal and its use to man; or iron, its use and mode of working it up; or moulding into the required shape; or copper, or zinc, or that a zinc would form a durable metal—definite proportions of copper and brass? Did he invent the lathe, anvil, hammer, crane, crucible, boiler, nuts, bolts, rivets, glass, lubricants and a thousand and one things of similar nature? Did he discover mathematics, statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, pneumatics, mechanics, geometry, chemistry, and innumerable other branches of science; all of which are necessary for the construction of the locomotive?

Let us for the moment assume that he did. And that he built, by himself, a railway engine. Of what use would it be without the application of steam? Did he invent that? Again, the locomotive runs or moves on wheels. Did he (and perhaps this is the strongest argument advanced) invent the simple wheel? Alas, this invention is lost in the obscurity of the remote past. Yet take away the apparently simple wheel, and all the machinery of the world immediately becomes absolutely useless!

This may seem an astounding statement to make; nevertheless, on due reflection it will be found to be correct. From our investigation, then, we find that Stephenson's share in the realization of the locomotive is reduced almost to vanishing point—being, as it were, on the last analysis "microscopic"—that it is not the product of an individual, or a hundred individuals, but a social product; being the outcome of the combined genius of millions of men who have lived through thousands of generations, finally becoming of practical service to mankind through the genius of George Stephenson, owing to the improvements he introduced into its construction. Nor did its evolution stop here; as there is no more comparison between the railway engine of to-day and that built by Stephenson than there is between the "velocipede" and the pneumatic cycle.

This in no way lessens the credit and honor due to Stephenson; or any other benefactor of humanity. But let it be definitely understood that these conclusions apply, not only to the locomotive, but also to all inventions and discoveries in art, science and literature ever achieved by man. All the great thinkers the world has known are driven to form the same conclusion.

Take, for instance, Herbert Spencer, the arch-individualist, and see what he has to admit, in "Genesis of Science": "Without further argument, it will, we think, be admitted that the sciences are none of them separately evolved, are none of them independent, either logically or historically, but all of them have, in a greater or less degree, required aid and reciprocated it."

THE CAPITALIST'S BREVITY

The Nature of the God Capital.

1. Harken unto the words of Capital, thy God.

2. I am the man-eating God; I seat myself at table in the mills, factories, mines and yards, and feed upon workingmen. I transform their substance into godly Capital. I am the Unsolvble Riddle. My substance is eternal, and yet it rests on perishable flesh; my strength is derived from human weakness. The inert force of Capital is the life-force of the workingman.

3. I am the Immeasurable Spirit of the civilized world; my body has innumerable forms and is manifold. I live in and pervade everything that is bought and sold. I am active in every article of merchandise; none has, beside me, any separate existence.

4. I shine in gold and stink in dung; I ferment in wine and am poison in vitriol. I live in everything.

5. Man sees, feels, smells and tastes my body, but my spirit is finer than ether, and is still less comprehensible to the senses. My spirit is Credit. It needs no tangible body to manifest itself.

6. I animate and transform everything. No chemist is like unto me. I transform wide meadow lands, heavy metal and bellowing herds into paper stock. At the breath of my nostrils, railroads and blasting furnaces, factories and mines dance and hop, hand in hand, at the Exchanges, the Temples consecrated to my worship.

7. In those countries where the Bank rules, nothing is done without my consent. I manure Labor; I impress the otherwise irresistible forces of nature into servile toil for man; I put at his disposal the powerful lever of all the conquests of Science.

8. I weave around human societies the golden web of commerce and of industry.

9. Man, destitute of Capital, wanders naked through life, beset round about by enemies, who are equipped with all the weapons of torture and of death.

10. If he be strong as an ox, the burden he bears will be doubled; if he be diligent as the ant, his toil will be increased.

11. What are Science, Labor and Virtue Without Capital? Only vanity and a weariness to the flesh.

12. Without the grace of Capital, Science drives man towards the path of insanity, and Labor and Virtue cast him into the abyss of misery.

13. Neither Science, nor Virtue, nor Labor can satisfy the spirit of man; I alone can slake the thirsty cravings of his passions.

14. I yield and withdraw myself at my pleasure; I give no account of my acts. I am

Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

- I. The Rise of Christianity.
- II. The Reformation.
- III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from last week.)

L—The Rise of Christianity.

(Continued.)

At the time of Christ, the conquest of the then known world by the Roman Empire had been accomplished. Rome, the Roman ruling class, as a fantastic monster, extended its dominion to all sides, from the interior of Asia to the Atlantic Ocean, from as far north as England down to the Desert of Sahara, as the great exploiter, absorbing the wealth of all nations, concentrating an incomprehensible luxury in the hands of a few, and forcing all society further and further down in misery and poverty. Whatever was left of free peasants and artisans, was fleeced by tremendous taxes—not without reason did the Roman "publicans" become the object of the hatred of the population—and sank deeper into hopeless poverty. The communes throughout the different countries had to obtain loans at exceedingly usurious rates in order to pay the enormous high taxes, and fell thereby into the clutches of the Roman financiers, who did not let go until the last particle of wealth had been extracted. Whatever wealth there was in the conquered countries was brought to Rome.

The social conditions brought about by this exploitation were so bad that it was not only quite common for people to sell themselves into slavery, but they also felt greatly relieved once they, as slaves, were no longer subjected to the worries and sufferings which they had undergone as freemen.

The ever increasing proletarianizing of the great mass of the population, the gigantic concentration of wealth in the hands of an infinitesimal number of individuals, the ruthless and ever farther reaching exploitation—that is the movement observed at the time of Christ throughout the vast Roman Empire. Apparently there is a similarity between this development and the one which the capitalist mode of production produces in our days. But only apparently so. In reality the social conditions were then of a quite different, an entirely different nature.

While the capitalist method of production forces into existence an ever higher working technique, endless inventions and discoveries, which enable the man to produce an increasing amount of necessities of life and objects of pleasure with less exertion, thereby creating the necessary conditions for a higher form of society, in which the technical progress can fully redound to the benefit of humanity, through the Socialist method of production and distribution—there was nothing in ancient society which corresponded to this; no germ of a higher form of society; everything pointed downward and backward, nothing upward and forward.

Slavery, the fundamental basis of the whole society, formed an insurmountable obstacle for all technical progress. It followed, that when slave-labor was as cheap as it was, there was no incentive to seek new, more appropriate working methods by which labor-power might be saved. A machine which made it possible to do the same amount of work with less men, in shorter time and with less efforts, would in but a few cases be a saving to the master, because the acquisition of such would entail far greater expenditures than could be saved by reducing the working force. The cognition of natural sciences which slowly developed had, with very few exceptions, little or no effect upon the general productivity.

It was not only through its cheapness that slave labor hampered technical progress, but also through its baseness. The slaves no longer, as in the old patriarchal days, lived under the same roof as their masters and went with them to work, but were kept locked up in barracks closely watched. They were unintelligent, unreliable, disinterested, lazy, and could only be driven to work by the baillif's whip. All the bad qualities were cultivated and promoted by the conditions under which they lived. For the sufferings to which they were subjected they took revenge by torturing the domestic animals on the estates, by destroying the implements wherever they had the chance and by doing as much damage and being of as little use as possible. It was possible, to a certain extent, to force them to do the crudest, the simplest work; but for the finer, more complicated work their ability did not suffice. It would have been quite impossible to put the great mass of them to

tained; the great water mains collapsed; the extensive drainings, undertakings, which had transformed desolate, fever-breeding swamps into fertile fields, were given up, and the regions became depopulated and were withdrawn from civilization.

The result of it all was decay, a sure and steady march to poverty everywhere. It was a society which had lived beyond its means, and now approached its inevitable destruction. It cracked in all its joints; everywhere the dissolution which took place was felt. In all classes a feeling of discomfort prevailed. Every one was perplexed and disheartened by the disasters looming up. There were no great cheerful future possibilities; there was only decadence and darkness.

These desperate social conditions were deeply impressed on the minds of the populace. They gave the intellectual life a different stamp, and thus came to prepare the way for Christianity and its victorious march throughout the world. In the petty agricultural society of the earliest days, the religious conceptions had been a sort of rationalistic nature-religion, where the natural elements of which little or nothing was known had been given human form. Mysticism was entirely absent. There was no such thing as a personal god idea; the priests, appointed by the state, attended to the regular offerings at certain times, and so long as they were properly observed the gods had no further claims on the citizens. Sin and consciousness of sin were unknown concepts. If a man acted in the interest of the state, of society, he acted well; and only when he outraged public welfare was the anger of the gods aroused. How he acted in private life was his own concern. The question of a life hereafter did not agitate his mind to any extent—the present life demanded his whole attention; and if anyone formed any idea at all of things beyond the grave, it was at most a vague conception of a gray and joyless shadow-world.

How utterly different were the religious and moral conceptions of the minds towards the close of antiquity, oppressed as they were by the growing social misery and hopelessness. Unrest, insecurity and discomfort dominated all minds. Just as there was no sign of a way out of the misery of the old society to a society on a higher and happier plane, there was no way reflecting a healthy and robust view of life out of this chaos, a view that would spur the members on to struggle for the realization of new social ideals. While the increasing dissolution of capitalism in our days creates a richer and fresher conception of life for the subject-class, as they gradually became conscious of their social position and historical mission, the dissolution of ancient society created a sense of general insecurity, perplexity, moral weakness; people felt as if they were on unsafe ground, and sought, terror stricken, refuge in anything which held out promise of support and consolation. These sentiments above all, took hold of the proletariat, of the great mass of poor freemen and ex-slaves, steeped as they were in poverty, and with no resources whatever. It must be remembered how radically the proletariat of those days differed from those of our own time. The modern wage worker, as an individual, has no chance, no hope of individually being able to raise himself to a more profitable or safer position. But considered as one of a class he has a world to gain through the Social Revolution, which is the result of the class struggle. Not so with the ancient proletarian. He felt himself abandoned to social forces which he could not combat. He saw no way out of misery, neither through individual efforts nor through a united class fight. His position was hopeless in an entirely different sense. The only real and lasting liberation which he could think of did not lie beyond the borderline of existing society, but beyond terrestrial life,—there and there only, might he hope for relief. His thoughts struck the road of mysticism and were draped in dreams and poetry, and not in consciously directed acts.

A saviour was dreamt of, one who should come and relieve humanity through supernatural powers, and it was for a time believed that the first emperors should accomplish this. Their persons were regarded as superhuman, as divine, and many prodigious things were related about them. A comet appeared after Caesar's funeral; it was the soul of the deceased ascending to heaven, the abode of the gods.

Even greater were the sacrifices demanded for the defense of the extensive boundaries of the vast Empire against barbarian peoples. The Roman citizen army did not suffice, and the oppressed and starved proletariat became more and more unfit material for war. Hired barbarian troops had to be contended with; they became increasingly expensive, constantly demanding higher pay as they realized how indispensable they were. The military burdens grew incessantly, swallowing a greater and greater portion of the wealth which was scraped together all over the world. In order to satisfy these military demands, peaceful pursuits had to be abandoned. The wonderful roads could not be main-

INDUSTRY AND WORKERS' HEALTH

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING LOW LIFE OF MODERN TOILERS
S SAPPED AND SACRIFICED.

visitors in printing offices often suffer from it more severely. When their copy is above the horizontal line of the eye they wear out their elevator muscles by constantly looking up, while their heads are bent toward their work.

The most serious form of this malady is coal miner's nystagmus. When the malady appears the miner talks of the lights in the mines dancing and of objects at which he looks seeming to move in a circle. He will suffer from dizziness and begin to stumble about in the mine workings. Meanwhile his eyelids quiver and eyeballs oscillate, moving around as often as 60 or 100 times a minute. He finds relief in looking downward and walks with his head thrown far back in order to do so. But finally, as the disease develops, he is forced to quit work.

At first this disease was thought to be caused by the gases in the mines and by poor ventilation. Then it was attributed to the oil lamps which coal miners usually use. Now medical authorities say it is caused by the upward and oblique gaze of the miners, as lying on their backs in a peculiar, bent position, they "hole" or undercut the coal seams that the rock may fall into the cavities.

A large proportion of the new diseases attendant on civilization are traceable to new conditions in workshops and factories. Few realize what heavy tolls labor extracts of humanity in wear and tear or recognized disease. Some idea of what it means was found in a list recently prepared by the Registrar General of England and Wales of the comparative mortality among men between 25 and 65 years of age in those countries. The unit was 1,000. The longevity of workmen on this basis was 953; that of the leisure classes 2,215.

On one hand, working people face maladies arising from impalpable dust in factories. One may compare pictures of the tissues of lungs in health with the microphotographs of the same tissue affected by lead, steel grindings, coal dust, silk fibres, and the fragments absorbed by workers in bone. In such cases, the dust inhaled by the workers clogs the air passages of the throat and chest, dries up the mucous membranes, causes irritation, and chronic inflammation, and often leads to bronchial diseases and tuberculosis.

Government reports indicate the inroads of disease among such laboring classes. In each case the basis is the ratio of deaths in 1,000 persons from consumption, pneumonia, and diseases of the digestive organs. The record follows:

Con-	Digestive		
Workers in	sump-	Pneu-	dis-
Metalls	tion	monia	orders
.....38.0	17.4	17.8	
Mineral dust	25.2	5.9	16.6
Mixed dust	22.6	6.0	15.2
Animal dust	22.6	6.0	20.2
Vegetable dust	13.3	9.4	15.7
Non-dusty trades	11.1	4.6	16.0

Accidental deaths from contact with live electric wires are too numerous to require description. Less familiar is the malady affecting telegraphers. This is variously described as telegraphers' cramp or palsy. It makes itself evident at first by a stiffness and lack of pliability in the fingers when the operator tries to use his instrument. This symptom is followed by cramps, more or less painful, and, if the telegrapher keeps on in his work, by movements that are irregular and jerky, and finally a paralysis of the muscles or loss of control of his instrument.

The disease is caused by overwork—the too constant use of certain muscles of the hand. It belongs to a list of diseases grouped under the general head of "professional neurosis."

This term means that overwork weakens the muscular and nerve fabric of some part of the body until one has imperfect control over them and spasms of the muscles result. To the same class belongs writer's cramp.

More curious is the effect of this "professional neurosis" on the eyes. Most people who visit art galleries persistently know what it means in its mildest form. They complain of aching eyeballs, headaches, or neuralgia. Com-

tice, began to crop up. The moral consciousness was influenced by these conceptions. The idea of "sin" became ever more dominant; the concept of a personal god, with prayers and supplication, began to take the place of the old, purely business-like god-worship conducted by the priests as "attorneys" for the citizens of the state.

(Continued next week.)

History.

EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

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OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom, is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time thefeat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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the bronchial tubes and lungs of the workmen and adds to the dangers of tuberculosis.

Among the workers, the noises of a great city, the roar of elevated railroad and subway trains, and of machinery in factories and telegraph offices must also be reckoned with as conducive to disease. Such noises, if persistent enough, are known to contribute to the development of insanity. But in the factories it most frequently results in deafness. All persons who, by reason of their occupation, are subject to loud noises, seem to be more or less subject to this disease. Engineers, firemen, and boiler makers suffer the most. Workmen near electric dynamos are often permanently deafened by the noise around them. Telegraph operators at work in offices where many instruments are in use, find their hearing becomes so dull that sometimes they cannot catch the sound of their own instruments with sufficient clearness to receive a message correctly.

The new diseases arising from vegetable substances, chemicals, and poisonous gases, though often more dangerous than those attributed to dust, are better appreciated and therefore guarded against more carefully.

To one class belong the gases which cause all the symptoms of intoxication. Of these benzine gas is possibly the most obscure. Workers in cleaning establishments where naphtha and benzine are used tell of a curious "benzine drunk," caused by inhaling the fumes of the liquids. The workers become excited and hysterical, and complain of headache, vertigo, and nausea. They grow heavy-headed and sleepy, and for a time suffer from loss of memory. Fresh air restores them. Physicians also report that chauffeurs working constantly around automobiles develop the same symptoms, though less pronounced in their nature.

More insidious and dangerous is a disease found among workmen in match factories. This malady is believed to be caused by the fumes of phosphorus. The new diseases arising from vegetable substances, chemicals, and poisonous gases, though often more dangerous than those attributed to dust, are better appreciated and therefore guarded against more carefully.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES

In 1882 2,068
In 1882 21,157
In 1886 36,564
In 1900 74,181
In 1904 84,172
In 1908 14,237

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

New Uncle Jefferson (an old Negro on
Molville D. Landen's Mississippi plantation)
why do you thus pursue the habits of industry? This course of life is wrong
—all wrong—a base habit, Uncle Jefferson. Now try and break it off. Look at me,—look at Mr. Landen, the chivalric
young Southern planter from New York; he
tells not, neither does he spin; he
pursues a career of contented idleness. If you thought so, Jefferson, you could
live for months without performing any
kind of labor, and at the expiration of
that time feel fresh and vigorous enough
to commence it again. Idleness refreshes
the physical organization—it is a sweet
balm! Strike at the roots of the
destroying habit to-day, Jefferson. It
tires you out; resolve to be idle; no one
should labor; he should hire others to do
it for him.

—ARTEMUS WARD.

BERGER'S ELECTION.

Wisconsin despatches announce that
Victor L. Berger of the Social Democratic
party is probably elected to Congress
from the 5th (Milwaukee) District, and
possibly also Gaylord of the 4th.

There is one thing that the Socialist
respects above all things, and to which he
bows submissively—Facts.

The election in America of a candidate
to Congress upon a ticket that, whatever
its otherwise shortcomings, vagaries and
even defects, demands the overthrow of
the capitalist system, is a fact that de-
serves respect.

At the same time no one fact may
ever be seized upon, wrenches from its
setting, and weighed to the exclusion of
other and connected facts. Properly to
appreciate any one fact all the other
facts connected therewith must be con-
sidered. Respect for one fact does not
imply disrespect for all others. There
are other and huge facts to consider in
connection with Berger's election. What
these other facts are, a certain humorous
fact helps materially to determine.

That element, which, affiliated with
Berger's party, is located mainly in the
East, mainly here in the city, and which
is most hysterically exultant over
Berger's election, is an element that hates
him thoroughly by reason of the deserved
contempt that he has repeatedly ex-
pressed for it. That element, centered in
the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" with its
Schleifers, its Jonses and its Hillquits,
not only hates but envies Berger. That
element, so far from feeling happy, feels
thoroughly wretched over Berger's vic-
tory: the victory places these folks in
the worst of lights towards the comrades
in Germany before whom they seek "to
cut a figure." If the German Berger can
lead a victorious Socialist Movement in
Milwaukee, why can not they, here in
New York, with a vastly larger German
workingmen's population, fully 50,000 of
them former German Social Democrats,
at that? Why is their vote struck with
paralysis, if it does not actually decline?
The hows of affected joy sung by
this element is the humorous fact which
aids to size up the facts that constitute
the setting to Berger's victory.

Despite the appearances to the con-
trary that obtrude themselves here in
the East, this year's elections have
turned out to be less of a Democratic
landslide than was expected. Colossal is
the fact that in the West, where Insur-
gentism among the Republicans swept
the field everywhere. Where the De-
mocracy won here in the East it was
on account of its Republican Insurgent
posture against Standpat Republicanism.
The elections of 1910 spell a Nation-wide
Insurgent triumph. Of all the Insurgent
States Wisconsin is the foremost: it is
the head and front of Insurgentism. It
is in Wisconsin that Berger succeeded.

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THE PEOPLE

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GATHERING THE HARVEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find six months and one year for the Weekly People. We are beginning to reap where Comrade Katz has sown.

On with the good work! Let us have more men like Katz on the road and we shall have more subscriptions on our lists. G. H. Campbell. Winona, Minn., Nov. 4.

S. P. LOG-ROLLING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Coshocton Daily Times," O., in its issue of November 1, has two columns long resolutions of the German-American Alliance endorsing the Socialist party candidate for representative legislature, S. E. Corder. The significance of this endorsement lies in the fact that the German Alliance is a pro-boozey movement.

The Kangs in the G. A. are elated over their success in having landed the endorsement. Some of them really think that Corder will be elected. A good many of the English speaking S. P. men are absolutely against this log-rolling.

F. T.

Coshocton, O., November 2.

S. P. FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is some evidence of Socialist Party log-rolling in Imperial County, California. On the sample ballot which I am sending you will see that F. G. Havens is the candidate for County Clerk on both the Democratic and Socialist party tickets; that William Kelly is candidate for Treasurer on the Socialist party and Prohibition tickets; and that Willis F. Beal is candidate for Supervisor, Fourth District, on the Socialist party and Independent tickets.

Enclosed are also cards which these candidates are having distributed. You will notice that W. F. Beal announces that he is Independent candidate with "Socialist," that is Socialist party endorsement, and that his "Socialism" consists in the declaration, "I stand for every individual having a fair and impartial representation, and against corporation and ring influence."

Kelly declares himself the "people's" candidate. L. C. H. Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find copy of sample ballot which will be used in the elections on Tuesday, Nov. 8, here. You will see that Eugene S. Wachhorst is running on the Republican, Democratic and Socialist party tickets for the office of District Attorney. A. C. Wirtz. Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 1.

[The documents cited above are in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

S. L. P. SECTION LAUNCHED IN VANCOUR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third and last week's work in Vancouver, and with the co-operation of Comrades Keith and Sprague, we succeeded in landing one sub for the Arbeiter and twenty-one for the Weekly People.

Two more out-door meetings were held to good-sized crowds, with a sale of twenty pamphlets. Besides, we distributed a good supply of the leaflet "Socialism and Trade Unionism," which Comrade Courtney sent us.

We have made a good many friends among the Vancouver wage workers who have been attending our out-door meetings, and we have made some enemies. These latter men are the dupes who are supporting the bogus S. P. and I. W. W. outfits, and the reason why we have aroused their enmity is very plain. At all of our street meetings we have made it a point to show up the above bogus concerns, and that both are absolutely dominated and controlled by a gang of scoundrels, masquerading as "Socialists and Industrial Unionists." Sensible men seeking the light would appreciate this exposure, but the poor blind, ignorant dues-paying dupes would rather be humbugged and swindled.

Two attempts were made at our meetings held last week to start trouble by a gang of scoundrels and hangers-on from the bogus I. W. W. and

so busy with Fred Warren, the "Appeal to Reason" martyr, that to bother with publishing convention proceedings was out of the question, or else the convention proceedings were so foolish that, foolish as the S. P. is, they were ashamed to put them in print, where they could not deny them.

Robt. Richardson. Rochester, Pa., November 6.

VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION ON SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I ask publication for this in The People as it is impossible for a clear-cut Socialist to get into the newspapers here with the real goods. I intended to send this to the Bellingham "American-Reveille."

James M. Carnahan. Bellingham, Wash., November 1.

(Enclosure.)

Editor American-Reveille:—In looking over the Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30, respectively, editions of the Reveille, I read the communication of Mr. Guy Drury stating that he had attended Eugene V. Debs meeting in Beck's Theatre and had "come away with something wanting," and the reply of Mr. John Hilton. As I see you allow space for matters concerning Socialism, I should like to have inserted a few lines pertaining to that question. Mr. Drury took up the issue and said that Jno. D. Rockfeller and Mr. Debs were both standing before the confused public to-day as millionaires; one a millionaire of the dollar, and the other the mental millionaire. I agree with Mr. Drury. He is correct on the question of millionaires. There is no difference between the two as far as the correct principles of scientific Socialism correctly shows.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of the first of this month, in the correspondence column, appeared a letter from Charles Kuharich, editor of "Radnicka Borba," which places me in the position of covertly being in favor of Rothfiser but openly against him.

I declare that I have nothing in common with Rothfiser, or any connection with his principles. Furthermore, I denounce his activity which stands for misleading the comrades. Besides, I despise Rothfiser as I do Goldberger, whose accomplice he is.

I request that the editor give space to this letter in the next issue of The People.

O. Szentgyorgyi. Organizer for the District of Ohio. Cleveland, O., November 5.

S. P. SAME EVERYWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party here is the same freakish bunch of reformers that are found wherever it exists, and they are greatly worried ever since the debut of the Keystone party, a rival reform party which of course naturally threatened to knock the props from under the S. P. Milwaukee imitators, and thus capture the craft union votes. So the confuser, a sheet called the "Social Democrat," which states that it is published in Rochester, but which bears the Chicago Printing Trades Council label, is thrown around at every door free of charge. Its chief topic is to howl at the Keystone party and praise the S. P. candidates as honest men, union men, etc., and to plead with the craft unionists for votes. The S. P. rage at the Keystone party shows clearly that a party that caters to reform is always in danger of being swamped by reformers in the old capitalist parties. To sidestep revolutionary working class tactics and to slander those that dare stand for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class are the principal tactics of the bogus S. P. Although the S. L. P. is small in numbers as compared to the S. P., yet it is comforting to know that our enemies must resort to slander, and dare not meet us where we have a chance to state our side of the question.

James M. Carnahan.

CANT DOWN THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some thirty years ago the labor movement of this country was afflicted with a malignant disease known to the older German comrades as "Schwanz politik," [skite tail politics] and later diagnosed and labeled by Daniel De Leon, as fakirism. The chief representatives of this "Schwanz politik" were Adolf Strasser of New York, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Samuel Gompers, vice-president of the same organization. They had a weekly paper, too, the Paterson "Labor Standard," edited by McDonnell.

The opponents of the disease were the Socialist element led by the New Yorker "Volkzeitung," edited by S. S. Shvitsch.

The struggle between the two elements resulted in a split of the Cigarmakers' Union, and the formation of the Progressive Union, in 1882. About this time

the Knights of Labor came to the surface and advocated independent politics. This did not suit the advocates of labor fakirism, and they organized the American Federation of Labor in 1886.

By this time the Socialist Labor Party stepped into the arena and advocated independent political action by the American working class. The clear cut and clean propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party gained great headway, and inside of ten years the S. L. P. was a factor to be reckoned with by the old political parties. At this point, the Social Democracy, later Socialist party, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, was organized to smash the S. L. P. The labor fakirs joyously flocked to the assistance of the Socialist party, and that party joyously embraced brother union man. Twelve years the fight has lasted and the S. L. P. is not smashed.

The labor fakirs, tired of their fickle ally, and the Socialist party, tired of its faithless union brother are dissolving partnership everywhere. In Springfield, Mass., the Socialist party controlled the Central Labor Union, and both denounced the S. L. P. Now the Central Labor Union has thrown out the Socialist party and has gone back to its old habits of fakir politics. The C. L. U. endorsed the Democratic party ticket, and Sam Gompers sent his well wishes for and against the Democratic candidate for Governor. So we have the spectacle of a campaign document by the Democratic party, which claims that Sam Gompers says the Democrat is alright, and we also have the Republican party with a document that says Gompers says the Democratic candidate is all wrong. Take your choice. And the Socialist party, what about it? It is floundering around in the cold.

M. Rutherford. Holyoke, Mass., November 7.

AN OLD AND VALUED READER GONE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My father, F. C. Binder, recently deceased, was a long time reader of the Weekly People, of which paper he was a great admirer. He always said it was the best of Socialist papers. My father's subscription having run out I will now take the paper in my own name. Like him, I think it the best of papers. Inclosed find fifty cents for six months.

L. V. Binder. Mineral City, Ohio, November 6.

S. L. P. PRESS IN COUNTY CLARE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is a far cry from Seattle to Moyasta, a rather obscure village in the west of County Clare, Ireland. Yet events now taking place in that part of the world have a connection with certain actions that had been taken in Seattle a few months previously, when the writer learned that railroad men in Clare were enthusiastic over having organized branches of the Amalgamated Society at Ennis and at Kilrush, the principal towns. So, thinking this was a fit time to offer some sound reasoning to answer as ballast, as it were, to steady this top-heavy enthusiasm, the writer sent a few copies of the Daily and Weekly People, and the Edinburgh "Socialist" to Moyasta and awaited results. The papers were sent to the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Moyasta Branch. That individual is now a subscriber to the Weekly People and to the Edinburgh "Socialist," and he has also got several other subscribers for the "Socialist."

For the benefit of Mr. Drury I would say that there is an organization in this country which stands squarely for Socialism, and that is the Socialist Labor Party. I would most earnestly advise both Mr. Drury and Mr. Hilton to secure literature from the real Socialist organization.

The so-called Socialist party is tottering on the false foundations on which it is builded. It has resorted to fusion and log-rolling with capitalist parties in every part of the country, even committing such treason to working-class interests here in Bellingham at the last primaries.

If the two gentlemen should be unable to secure information on the real principles of Socialism and history of the movement, I should be pleased to supply them through your columns.

James M. Carnahan.

The Knights of Labor came to the surface and advocated independent politics. This did not suit the advocates of labor fakirism, and they organized the American Federation of Labor in 1886.

By this time the Socialist Labor Party stepped into the arena and advocated independent political action by the American working class. The clear cut and clean propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party gained great headway, and inside of ten years the S. L. P. was a factor to be reckoned with by the old political parties. At this point, the Social Democracy, later Socialist party, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, was organized to smash the S. L. P. The labor fakirs joyously flocked to the assistance of the Socialist party, and that party joyously embraced brother union man. Twelve years the fight has lasted and the S. L. P. is not smashed.

The strikers applied to the headquarters of the society for assistance, but there they not only were refused assistance, but they were also roundly denounced for striking "without giving notice," which was "against the rules of the society." More offense: they were also charged with using Socialist tactics.

This drew a torrent of condemnation on the heads of the officials of the society from the Socialist and Socialist sympathizers within the society itself. Meetings were held and subscriptions were sent forth with by Socialists and their friends to the strikers, along with resolutions approving their action.

The Clare County Council, a body made up of farmers and business men, passed unanimously a resolution condemning the company for trying to make the men work for starvation wages; "they could not see," they declared, "how anybody could live on twelve or fourteen shillings a week. It was worse than slavery. While three of the head officials who were trying their utmost to break the strike were drawing down \$10,000 a year for doing nothing."

The writer believes it is a good idea for comrades to post copies of The People to their friends at a distance, and places like the west of Ireland afford a wide field for propaganda work. I am sure such would not be wasted as the material is there; the knowledge only is lacking. The importance of getting the Socialist press into the hands of an ever-increasing number of workers, regardless of distance, is too obvious a fact to be overlooked nowadays. Beauty is in the unshapely rock or block of marble; it is necessary only to cut superfluous matter away and beauty stands before us.

The Daily and Weekly People is the sculptor which brings forth the beauty of the mind.

P. O'Halloran. Seattle, Wash., October 30.

MERCENARY SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party of California is doing some very peculiar acts just now. For some weeks past its members have been hypnotizing the A. F. of L. into supporting their candidate, J. Stitt Wilson, for Governor, that is, the local group of the A. F. of L. But the A. F. of L is A. F. of L the country over, and it happens that in the eleventh hour the State Federation comes to the rescue of the master class in the most dramatic style. This body got the "Record," the evening paper here which has taken the side of the pure and simple in the felonious charges made by the L. A. "Times," to print a special sheet ostensibly to counteract the influence of the "Times," but in reality to boost the Insurgent Republican candidate, Hiram Johnson, for Governor.

Ye gods and little fishes! The S. P. men think they are fighting for the Revolution. Down in the Imperial Valley their candidate for county clerk, F. G. Havens, advertises himself as the nominee of both the Socialist party and Democratic party. See "Daily Free Lance," October 18, published at El Centro, Imperial County, Cal.

Now the delegation which was sent to investigate the report that the State Committee of the S. P. was sending out the knifing circular issued by the State Federation of Labor, found stacks of the mail over the room, probably 50,000 or 100,000, and the whole office force was busy sending them out to the voters to get misled. It looks as if some Benedict Arnold had gotten his palm greased.

With the mess that is to be cleaned up in the S. P. camp the coming winter will be full of hot times, and not the L. A. "Times" either.

L. C. H.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 29.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A candidate may have one year a larger plurality than he had at the previous election, and yet his vote may be smaller. That will happen in cases of slumps where the vote of his adversary falls off heavily and heavier than his own. That's what happened with the Democratic party. With a reduced vote its plurality increased.

J. O. J. SHARON, PA.—Markley's address is 35 Home street, Youngstown, O.

H. O. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Please do not write with indelible pencil. "The hard for the printer to read. All others take notice.

J. E., NEWARK, N. J.—Notice arrived too late.

E. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If Mayor Gaynor deserves praise for behaving in the Mayoralty office, true to the bourgeois virtues of order, then it must be desirable to have him in higher offices where his sphere of influence is larger. If, as Mayor, Gaynor could resist a "Cleveland Governor" over him, then the expectation is justified that as Governor he will NOT act like Altgeld. Fact is that what Altgeld found fault with in Cleveland was that Cleveland, by sending the Federal troops into Illinois, deprived Altgeld of the glory of having "broken the back of the strike" with his own troops. Altgeld ordered out the Illinois militia. Gaynor deserves to be praised and be set up as an example for the rest of the bourgeois politicians. His conduct promotes order. It is not a matter of expressing hopes. It is a matter of expressing facts.

J. C. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If an S. L. P. municipal administration finds itself hampered for funds, then, of course, it may have to submit to the dictation of the bankers and raise the interest on the loans needed. But that was not the situation that confronted the Social Democratic administration of Milwaukee. It was not hampered for funds when it raised the interest on the city bonds. It had the offer of at least one Union for the purchase of the bonds at the then rate of interest; it rejected the offer and dealt with the bankers at a higher rate.

E. W. C. SPOKANE, WASH.—A commodity must have a "use value" or nobody would want it. A commodity is bound to be a "product" because otherwise it could not have any labor-power crystallized in it, a thing with which it could not be a commodity. But there is something else implied in

"commodity"—it must be for sale. The coat that a man may make for himself is a "use-value," is a "product," and it contains "labor-power," but it is not a "commodity" because not for sale.—Next question next week.

T. S. WILMERDING, PA.—"The Worker" has been dead long, long ago. It sputtered for a while in the hands of the Volkszeitung Corporation; the corpse was then passed over to the State Committee of the Socialist party in this city; they tried to galvanize it into life by changing its name to "The Socialist," but that did not work, and the paper was allowed to pass away in silence.

C. H. S. NEW YORK—The Swedish comrades inform us that there never was any paper named "Arbetarn" published by the Socialist party, in New York city or elsewhere. The only Swedish paper under a name approaching "Arbetarn" is the "Arbetaren," which from its inception was a Socialist Labor Party paper. Hillquit's "History of Socialism" is an unreliable book.

E. J. E. TROY, N. Y.—The information is correct. We know of no ballot that does not make the voting for the S. P. easier than for the S. L. P. Whoever votes the S. L. P. ticket does so deliberately.

A. I. S. TORONTO, CANADA—"Murder" is a conclusion, not an allegation of fact. Whether the conclusion is correct that Fedorenko, the Russian refugee, committed murder, or whether the conclusion is

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchesne ave-
nue, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.
NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

ON TOWARD 1912

The election results are not yet com-
pletely in, but it is plainly to be seen
that the old S. L. P. has again struck its
stride. The upbuilding of THE revolu-
tionary political party of Socialism in the
United States is now only a question of
reaching more and more of the workers
with the principles and tactics of the
Socialist Labor Party.

The campaigning being over, there can
be no reason why financial support should
not be concentrated toward the National
Office's GENERAL AGITATION FUND
to enable it further to meet the expenses
of National Organizer Katz's tour, and
place additional organizers and agitators
in the field.

The results of Katz's work and his
experience has shown that organizers and
agitators are needed to make the S. L. P.
and its aims known, and that as soon as
our position is made known to the workers,
the difference between the S. L. P. and
the bogus Socialists is plainly ac-
knowledged and the vast superiority of
the S. L. P. brings the workers to us,
despite the "big" vote of the bogus ele-
ment.

In 1912 the Socialist Labor Party will
again enter the national election with
candidates for President and Vice Presi-
dent. In the election just past the
Party's supporters had an opportunity to
vote for it in TWENTY States. WITH
CONSISTENT EFFORT AND FINAN-
CIAL AID THE PARTY CAN HAVE
TICKETS IN DOUBLE THAT NUM-
BER OF STATES, besides making it pos-
sible to increase the S. L. P. vote in the
present twenty States.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS NOT
TOO HIGH A MARK FOR REVOLU-
TIONISTS TO SET THEMSELVES TO
ROLL UP, WHEN IT IS A QUESTION OF
SENDING THEIR PROPAGANDA
THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND
BREADTH OF THE LAND. MAKE IT
POSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING
CLASS TO VOTE THE REVOLU-
TIONARY BALLOT OF THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY IN 1912 BY CONTRIB-
UTING TO THE GENERAL AGITA-
TION FUND. AIM HIGH—AIM FOR
A \$10,000 INCREASE BY 1912.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

DE LEON IN PHILADELPHIA.
On November 20, at the Labor Lyceum,
Sixth and Brown streets, at 8 p.m., Daniel De Leon will startle the
natives of this town by a lecture on the
"Bankruptcy of the So-Called Socialist
Party." Section Philadelphia is taking
advantage of the fact that every-
where open hostility is turning into an
earnest desire TO KNOW. All read-
ers of The People in Philadelphia are
urged to do all they can to help make
this meeting as big and as successful
as possible by selling tickets and
bringing their friends to the meeting.
Section members are requested to be
on hand at seven o'clock on evening
of meeting.

Committee.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive
Committee, S. L. P., met November 4.
Present: Riordan, Reddington, Phipps,
Fagerdahl, Herron, Brescill, Stevens,
Brescill in the chair. Minutes of
previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Paul August-
ine, sending due stamps. From Paul
Augustine, sending call for election of
N. E. C. Member from Washington;
state secretary instructed to issue call
to the Sections for nominations.

Financial report for October on hand
October 1, \$44.97; receipts, \$18.50; total,
\$63.47; expenses, \$37.80; balance,
November 1, \$25.67.

Adjournment.

R. W. Stevens,
Recording Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting of Connecticut
S. E. C. held September 17. M. Stodel
chairman.

Communications:—From Middletown,
as to raising finances. From Mystic,
relative to tickets and circulation of sub-
scription lists. From Rockville, willing
to bear expense of speaker in Rockville,
also asks for copies of leaflets. From
National Secretary, relative to Bremen
touring State. From Rockville, relative
to campaign. From Hartford, relative
to campaign, with enclosed press report.

From C. Mercer, unable to act as speak-
er. From Bridgeport, relative to leaflets.
Bill from J. T. Riga ordered paid.
Decided to forward typewritten bal-
lots to Secretary of State.

M. Feldman, State secretary, stated he
was making every possible effort to se-
cure speaker for campaign purposes.
Decided to engage S. Stodel as organ-
izer on one week's trial, he to order
literature to the amount of \$10 from N.
Y. Labor News Co.

Decided to order 30,000 leaflets,
"Wages and High Prices." Decided to
pay \$1 for typewritten ballots.

Receipts, \$83.93.

Members present:—G. Langner, M.
Feldman, M. Stodel, Chas. Sundberg, J.
T. Riga. Absent:—E. Pryor and J.
P. Johnson, with excuses.

J. T. Riga, Rec. Secy.

COLORADO S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Colorado S. E.
C. was held November 3rd, A. Ohman
chairman. All present except Eisenberg,
who left city.

Four communications were read from
J. U. Billings of Grand Junction, giving
and asking information and sending
money for dues and for State organizer
fund; attended to by the State secretary.
Letter from National Secretary calling
attention to provision in constitution for
the election of members of the National
Executive Committee, and asking whether
the S. E. C. would have any objection to
having the names and addresses of its
officers published in the Weekly People
with those of the other States. Decided
to inform National Secretary that we
have no objection to having the name and
address of the State secretary published,
but that we can see no necessity of pub-
lishing the names of the other officers of
the State committee.

State secretary was instructed to call
for nominations for N. E. C. member
from this State for 1911, nomination to
close November 20.

As Max Eisenberg, a member of the
S. E. C. has left the city, the secretary
was instructed to call upon Section Den-
ver to nominate a member to fill the
vacancy. Various matters pertaining to
the State campaign were discussed.

Meeting adjourned.

Secretary.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the California
State Executive Committee held November 4.
Present: Haller, Hurley, Demuth
and Levy; later in the chair. Absent:
Appel, Edwards and Schade.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as
read.

The following warrants were ordered
drawn: for due stamps, \$14; for two
months' rent, \$8; for postage and ex-
pense, \$10; for campaign leaflets,
\$21.25.

Financial report for October:—Cash
on hand October 1, \$38.90; receipts,
\$27.25; total, \$86.62. no expenditures.

Report of circuit fund for September
and October:—Cash on hand September
1, \$12.99; receipts, \$33.90; total, \$47.89;
to Labor News Company, \$15.

Communications:—Two letters from
Chas. Pierson regarding his tour as can-
vasser in California for this winter, also
about conditions in Oregon and Washington.
From National Secretary in regard to credit with Labor News Company and
about publishing names of State Secre-
taries in Party organs; decided to inform
National Secretary that we have no
objection to this plan. From J. A. Rowly
with \$4 for General Fund. From G.
Anderson, with \$1.50 for deficiency fund.
From C. Seavich, with \$2 for agitation fund.
From Johnson, Fruitvale, ordering
due stamps. From J. C. Wirtz, with \$3
for due stamps.

Decided that action of Secretary in engag-
ing Comrade Pierson as canvasser be
endorsed.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

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Labor Party of Great Britain.

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FESTIVAL PRESENTS.

Daily People Friends Showing More
Activity—Do Your Share.

Presents for the Bazaar at the Daily
People Festival, to be held at Grand Cen-
tral Palace on Thanksgiving Day, are
now coming in a bit better. Since our
last report, the following articles have
been received:—

Brannigan and Presturich, Newark,
N. J., oil painting, with frame, "Hol-
land"; J. J. Walsh, Seattle, Wash.,
toilette pin cushion; A. Gillhaus, Seattle,
Wash., pin cushion—both adorned with
sea-shell ornamentation; Miss Belle F.
Greenberg, New York, four beautiful
embroidered pillows; Dennis McGoff, New
Bedford, Mass., blackthorn stick; Mrs. A.
Gollerstepper, New York, sofa pillow;
Miss Esther Orange, New York, puffed
silk sofa pillow; Miss Bertha Shemaile,
New York, dresser cushions; Mrs. Zimmer-
man, New York, hand knitted pillow;
Mrs. J. S. Manger, Kendall, Mont.,
embroidered table spread. F. W.
Kunz, Westbrook, Conn., 3 whisk
holders and six mats; Mrs. J.
Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 hairpin holders;
Manes, Brooklyn, N. Y., air rifle; M.
Poehland, Patchogue, accordion. Friends
who are not in a position to send presents
sent cash donations, as follows: Kosta
Georgievitch, Philadelphia, \$2; Mary
Papelsky, Denver, Colo., \$5; Chas. Rhode,
Patchogue, N. Y., \$2.

From now on the number of presents
must increase in volume. The affair is
less than one week away, and immediate
activity is necessary. The Bazaar
is one of our main sources of income and
it rests with the friends of the S. L. P.
to make it a success. Send presents to
L. C. Fraim, 28 City Place, New York
City.

Entertainment Committee.

SCHEECTADY LABOR LYCEUM.

The Labor Lyceum is held each Sun-
day, at 3 p.m., in Machinists' Hall, 331
State street. It is the duty of the com-
mittee and sympathizers to maintain the
interest in these meetings.

On SUNDAY, November 20th, Prof.
Stoller, of Union College, will be the
speaker, his subject being: "The Ice
Age in the Mohawk Valley." Good music
and free discussion and questions.

CLEVELAND COMRADES, ATTEN-
TION!

Now that the election is over and has
proven that the S. L. P. is on the way
of conquering back its old position, hav-
ing more than doubled its vote of 1908,
it behoves all comrades, friends and
sympathizers to go to work with new
hope, new courage and renewed energy to
build up the Section so that we may be
still better prepared for the battle of
1912. The S. L. P. MUST become an
official party in 1912 and it can be accom-
plished if every one of you will put your
shoulder to the wheel. Come all to the
Section's meeting on SUNDAY, Novem-
ber 20th, at 3 p.m., at Headquarters,
Acme Hall, East Ninth street near Scovill
avenue. Comrade John D. Goerke will
speak on "The Lessons of the Last Elec-
tion," and a very interesting and enter-
taining lecture can be expected. Bring your
friends, neighbors and shopmates.
Readers of this paper are especially in-
vited.

Organizer.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1938
University avenue, St. Paul, October 29.
Roddenkirchen, chairman, Present, An-
derson, Riel, Olson, M. J. Cikanek, State
Secretary, pro tem. Absent without ex-
cuse, Miller and Carstensen.

Minutes of last meeting read and ap-
proved.

Correspondence:—From P. Augustine,
National Secretary, regarding electing a
member of N. E. C. From G. H. Camp-
bell, regarding the last year report of
S. E. C. From Magnus Malmgren, Park-
ers Prairie, Minn., regarding State cam-
paign and \$3 for State campaign fund.
From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., re-
garding printing platform and bill for
same, on distribution of platform and
on printing address on industrial union-
ism. State Secretary pro tem instructed
to reply. From N. A. Viseth, Superior,
Wis., regarding condition of S. L. P.
in said city.

Decided to pay Katz \$25. Decided to
pay E. B. Ford \$30 for printing plat-
form.

State Secretary pro tem instructed to
notify Sections and members-at-large to
nominate candidates for member of
N. E. C. nominations to be in hands of
State Secretary pro tem November 15th.

Decided that National Secretary be
notified that S. E. C. desires that names
and addresses of officers of S. E. C. be
published in Party press.

Bill of \$1 for hall rent ordered paid.
State Secretary pro tem expense of 40
cents for postage, ordered paid.

Receipts, \$8.50; expenses, \$56.40; bal-
ance on hand, \$3.75.

W. H. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

FROM BEDROCK UP

That Is the Way to Build for Social-
ism.

Let us begin now the work that will
tell, not only in 1912, but in the time
of the Social Revolution as well. The
work before us is the building up and
extending of the Movement.

The recent election has demonstrated
that persistent agitation increases the
number of S. L. P. adherents. Let us
then make our agitation more persistent
and more widespread than ever, and
thus hasten the advent of the day
when the capitalist system shall be
overthrown with the things of the past.

This brings us right to the heart of
the subject, to the question of propa-
ganda, a subject worthy of the earnest
consideration and best efforts of every
S. L. P. man.

The workers no longer shun, as, due to
capitalist misrepresentation, they
once did, the very name of Socialism—
the S. L. P. propaganda has cleared
the working class mind of the preju-
dice against Socialism, instilled therein
by capitalist agencies.

Ask any of the old-timers in the
Movement, and they will tell you that
in this respect the present time is
vastly different from the time when
they began work in the good old
S. L. P. But to have removed preju-
dices is not enough; we are after greater
things than that—the overthrow of
capitalism.

We have carefully considered the
situation, and for our part can see no
reason whatever why the members and
friends of the Party should not be able,
during the winter, to add 10,000 new
readers to the Daily People and
Weekly People together. It could be
done, not by a handful, it is true, but
it could be done by the present mem-
bership and the close friends of the
S. L. P., provided we could get them
to engage in the work.

There are many things there is always an
"if" to be considered, and it is sometimes
very necessary to overcome that
little word before much can be done.
In the instance under consideration
10,000 new readers could readily be
secured "if" our friends would only
go after them.

We now put it up to all S. L. P. Sec-
tions to wrestle with this subject of
extending the Propaganda. The "ifs"
and "ands" must be met and over-
come, and everybody connected with
the Party should see to it that the
struggle with "ifs" and "ands" is short,
sharp and decisive.

Genuine Socialism will grow and
extend in influence only as we spread
the knowledge of it. Ten thousand
new readers will of themselves de-
velop new forces of activity, thus
adding increase, strength and magni-
tude to the forces of S. L. P. propa-
ganda.

We believe that the S. L. P. as it
is to-day is good for a task of this
magnitude. Reduced to figures per
individual it means but five subscrip-
tions each as the task set for the win-
ter's work.

How many of you will be good for
that number? Let us hear the "Ayes!"

The roll of honor, those who sent
two or more new readers during the
week, follows:

P. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal. 2
G. S. Hoffacker, Redondo Beach, Cal. 2
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. 2
F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal. 3
C. Pierson, Vancouver, Can. 21

Total \$ 21.10

Previously acknowledged .. 6,718.31

Grand total \$ 37,731.01

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.